



City of Watford City

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2013 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

The City of Watford City and its staff want to keep you informed about the water and services that have been delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to provide you with our **Annual Consumer Confidence Drinking Water Quality Report** for the year 2013.

Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota State Department of Health, has completed the delineation and contaminant/land use inventory elements of the North Dakota Source Water Protection Program. Based on these elements, the North Dakota Department of Health has determined that our source water is "*Moderately Susceptible*" to potential contaminants.

The City of Watford City wants its residents to be informed about the quality of their water. Copies of this Drinking Water Quality Report are available for public inspection at City Hall between the hours of 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Justin Smith, Superintendent of Public Works at (701)444-2533 or via email at jusmith@nd.gov. The City Council is the governing body for our water system. You are welcome to attend any regularly scheduled City Council meeting to express any concerns or recommendations. City Council meetings are held on the first Monday of every month at 6:00 PM in the Heritage Room at City Hall. City Hall is located at 213 2nd St. NE. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please contact Justin Smith at the number or address provided above.

Although the City's wells are no longer a primary source of water for our area, the City puts in great effort to protect these resources. The City of Watford City participates in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. With this program, the City monitors activities in the existing water wellhead areas to assist in locating its water facilities in areas not influenced by possible contamination sources. Copies of the Wellhead Protection Program Plan and other relevant information is available for public inspection at City Hall. The North Dakota Department of Health will be preparing a Source Water Assessment for the City of Watford City at a future date. As this assessment is completed, all information will be made available to the public and also held on file for public inspection at City Hall.

The City of Watford City would appreciate if large volume water users such as hotels, motels, apartments, hospitals, elderly care facilities, schools, etc. would please post copies of the **2013 Drinking Water Quality Report**. This report should be posted in conspicuous locations or distributed to tenants, patients, students, and/or employees to allow individuals who consume the water but do not receive a water bill to learn about our water system.

The City of Watford City routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table contained within this report shows the results of our monitoring for the

period of January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. As authorized and approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the state of North Dakota has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data (e.g., for inorganic contaminants) though represented, may be more than one year old.

The sources of all drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, the water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity even including radioactive material. Contaminants which may be present in source water include the following list:

- Microbial Contaminants: these contaminants include viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic Contaminants: these include contaminants such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or results from urban storm water, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides: these contaminants may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants: these include synthetic and volatile chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These contaminants can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive Contaminants: these are typically naturally occurring contaminants but can also be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations in which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

In the upcoming table, you will find many terms and abbreviations. To better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

- NA: Not Applicable
- ND: No Detect
- PPM: Parts Per Million. This corresponds to the equivalent of one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- MG/L: Milligrams Per Liter

- PPB: Parts Per Billion. This corresponds to the equivalent of one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- µG/L: Micrograms Per Liter
- pCi/L: Picocuries Per Liter. Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- AL: Action Level. This is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- TT: Treatment Technique. A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. This is the goal level of a contaminant in drinking water. This is set at a level below of which no known or expected risks to health may occur. The MCLG allows for a margin of safety.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level. This is the maximum allowed. This is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. This is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant is set at a level below of which no know or expected risks to health may occur. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefit uses of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

2013 TEST RESULTS FOR WATFORD CITY, ND

CONTAMINANT	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL DETECTED	UNITS	RANGE	DATE (YEAR)	VIOLATION YES/NO OTHER INFO	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
LEAD / COPPER								
COPPER*	1.3	AL=1.3	0.257 90 th % Value	ppm	NA	2013	0 Sites Exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD**	0	AL=15	2.23 90 th % Value	ppb	NA	2013	0 Sites Exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANTS								
CHLORAMINE	MRDL G=4	MRDL =4.0	0.5	ppm	0.02 to 1.7	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
STAGE 1 DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (TTHM/HAA5)								
HAA5	NA	60	ND to 0	ppb	ND to 0	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	NA	80	ND	ppb	ND to 0	2013	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Including Pesticides & Herbicides)								
DALAPON	200	200	2.5	ppb	NA	2011	NO	Runoff of herbicides used on right of ways

*Copper is an essential nutrient but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult with their personal doctor.

**If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Watford City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Use water from the cold tap for drinking and cooking. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential to lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING DATA: The month of May had the highest number of Total Coliform samples. Total Coliform Positives for May: (1)

FECAL COLI FORM/E-COLI DATA: Total number samples detected in 2013: (1)

VIOLATION: Lead/Copper Rule: Lead Consumer Notices.

During the months of August and September 2013, Watford City received a violation for failure to comply with the requirements of the Lead and Copper Rule. The Consumer Notice portion of the rule requires the Public Water System to notify the individual samplers of the level of lead in the samples that were taken and to certify their receipt back to the Health Department. The City of Watford City is taking steps to correct this violation by promptly notifying samplers of the results of the samples taken as well as submitting the required certification form to the Department of Health, Drinking Water Program.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) monitors over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table and data above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To help understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

It is possible that some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their personal health care providers. EPA/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (1-800-426-4971)

The staff of the City of Watford City works diligently to provide quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our residents join us to help protect our water resources. Once again, if you should have any further questions regarding our City's Public Water System or any information related to this report, please feel free to stop by City Hall (213 2nd St. NE) Monday through Friday, 8:00AM to 5:00PM or directly contact Justin Smith, Superintendent of Public Works. Justin can be reached at (701)444-2533 or via email at jusmith@nd.gov.

